

## What Y. M. C. A. Canteen Workers Do

Many High Type American Women Now Doing Great Service For Our Boys And Allies In Foreign Lands—Make Home For Soldiers

Pledged to the service of the American Army and Navy abroad through the American Y. M. C. A., are four hundred women canteen workers and thirty-eight hundred men, chosen from the highest type of American womanhood and manhood. These 4000 odd American workers are now overseas taking a bit of home to the Yankee soldiers and sailors "over there." The number is being added to all the time that there may be sufficient men and women to minister to the needs of the constantly increasing American forces abroad.

The American Y. M. C. A., has mobilized its forces to help the United States and her Allies win the war. It has grown from a tiny tent on a dock at a French port in 1917 to 1500 centers in France today. The Y. M. C. A., has become virtually an arm of the American Army and represents to the boys the American home, the church, the school and college, the best of club and stage life. In the "Y" huts for the American and the Foyers du Soldat for the French, the men find their home life. In the Italian Army also this American organization maintains hundreds of Case del Soldato. In these various American institutions the Allied fighting men write letters home, read, enjoy music, buy their "smokes" and chocolates. The women canteen workers supply the greater part of the home atmosphere by their presence.

In its "Over there" Theater League, the Y. M. C. A., furnishes entertainment to the fighting man. The best that can be obtained of musical, vaudeville and legitimate drama is sent to Uncle Sam's boys across the sea. With its Khaki college the "Y" teaches the foreign-born men of the army English, and the Americans, French. It also gives the man who wishes to learn a profession the opportunity to become a lawyer, doctor, chemist, or mechanic. Religious services are held in the huts by the "Y" secretaries and the army chaplains.

American women of social gifts and graces, of sound health, established Christian character, and boundless enthusiasm, who are actuated solely by the desire to serve, are selected by the Y. M. C. A., for canteen work overseas. These women represent to the boys American womanhood and none save the finest type may go.

The general plan is to assign two women to each hut, where they serve the men over the counter, sell them cigarettes and chocolate and give out writing paper. The canteen worker is called upon to play confidant to hundreds of homesick boys, who tell her all about "back home," and show her scores of pictures, all of the "sweetest girl in the world." She is off to the last woman the fighting man sees before he starts on his perilous journey into No Man's Land, and she must send him away with a friendly handclasp and a word of encouragement.

A conference and school for women overseas canteen workers has been established at Barnard college, New York, and in a week's time they are given a course of study which will prove valuable to them on the other side. When they have finished this intensive training they are given some actual experience under observation in New York canteens. In this way the capabilities of the workers are judged, the object being to send only the best type of worker abroad.

This branch of the "Y" work is largely a volunteer one. References from the women workers are required. They must come from American citizens, other than relatives. These references are turned over to the U. S. secret service, which investigates the character and loyalty of the applicants. The applicants are subjected to a rigid physical examination, are inoculated for typhus and typhoid, and are vaccinated for small pox. Thus the first requirement—health is secured.

The "Y" prefers to have the canteen workers between thirty and forty-five years of age. They must sign up for at least a year's service abroad. These women wear uniforms, which are officially recognized by the Army in France or England.

Y. M. C. A., canteen workers have displayed remarkable heroism on many occasions. Just recently Miss Evelyn G. Smalley, of New York, received a letter from General Pont thanking her for her assistance to the inhabitants of a French village under shell fire. She stuck to her post in the canteen and visited and cheered the people of the village during a heavy bombardment. Another "Y" girl assembled the population of a small French village during shell fire and got them all out safely.

Unless a woman feels that she can give her undivided time and attention and conscientious service to the cause for which America and her Allies are fighting, she must choose another kind of war work than canteen service overseas.

**Flatly Impossible**  
"Yes," said Simpkins, "I want to do my bit, of course, so I thought I'd use some potatoes."

"Well, I thought I would do that," said Smith, "but when I looked up the way to do it I found that potatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Easy**  
"Pa, what is an income tax?"  
"Anything we buy at the present prices, my son."—Boston Transcript.

## One Welfare Drive Pres. Wilson Rules

Protest That Two Drives Would Be Drawing Religious Lines Moves President—November 11 Set As Date—\$170,500,000 To Be Raised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson has decided that the seven recognized societies doing welfare work among the American soldiers at home and overseas shall conduct a joint campaign for the funds necessary to carry on their work during the coming year.

The President's decision was communicated to Raymond D. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission of Training Camp Activities, who in making public the President's letter at Washington on Wednesday night announced the campaign would be conducted during the week beginning November 11 and that the American people would be asked to give \$170,500,000 to the organizations. The budget is divided as follows:

Y. M. C. A., \$100,000,000; Y. W. C. A., \$15,000,000,000; National Catholic War Council (including work of Knights of Columbus and special war activities of women), \$20,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$3,500,000; American Library Association, \$3,500,000; War Camp Community Service, \$15,000,000; Salvation Army, \$3,500,000.

**Catholic Protest Fruitful**

This decision officially recognizes the justice of the protest made by the Knights of Columbus and Bishop McQuinn and Bishop Hayes, representing the National Catholic War Council, who declared that separate campaign drives would be drawing religious lines, detrimental to the best interests of our nation, especially at this time, when all the resources of the country must be unified to hasten the ultimate success of the United States and our Allies in the world war.

**The President's Letter**

"It was evident from the first and has become increasingly evident," said the President's letter to Mr. Fosdick, "that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our Allies are essentially one and all of a kind, and must be of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest co-operation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service."

"In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles and relationship which it properly prizes, and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service."

"At the same time I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time."

## School Gardens Big Feature Of Spokane Schools

Spokane, Wash.—Thirty-four hundred pupils of the public schools of this city are tending 2800 gardens here the present season, under the supervision of Superintendent Orville C. Pratt of the city schools, carried out through a corps of inspectors who give personal attention to the progress of the youthful gardeners.

The city has been divided into four districts, with a supervisor, named from the faculty of the public schools for each, and under him an assistant. This is the eighth year that home garden work has been encouraged for school children by the city schools, the city itself and the chamber of commerce.

This year work is being carried on in greater detail than formerly and Mrs. Harriette Lyette has been detailed by the department of agriculture through Washington State college to have supervision of the six canning centers at which girls and women are given instruction in canning. Each of these is under a supervisor and at each six canning clubs, with a membership of eight to 15 girls, has been organized.

To date 10,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned by the club members, who receive high school credits for their work. It is predicted that during August 25,000 quarts additional will be placed in can. Provision has been made for the sale at the canning centers of excess supplies by the club members.

## Those Who Travel

**Departed**  
From Maui—Rev. and Mrs. M. E. Carver, W. R. McAllep, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duarte, D. L. Austin, J. W. Holland, A. M. Plouff, Mrs. Dora von Tempsey, Mrs. J. G. Zabriske, Mrs. William Phillips, Dan Conway, Mrs. J. H. Roberts, John Kahookole, St. Elmo Hart, Ed. Rodriguez, S. Osaki, P. Takamatsu, H. Y. Chack, S. Fukagawa, H. W. Craig, C. B. Gage.

## Yanks Prove Rifle Is Most Valuable Infantry Weapon

PARIS, Aug. 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press) The effect of American rifle fire has been one of the great surprises to the enemy during the recent engagements along the front. As a result the rifle is fast coming back to its own as the dependable weapon for infantry fighting. For a time its place was challenged by the hand grenade and some of the English and French experts took the view that the grenade would gradually supersede the rifle. Trench warfare had accustomed both sides to the grenade so that the rifle was seldom brought into use.

Even with the two weapons available, the troops had become accustomed to use the grenade rather than the rifle, and an enemy fugitive would often be chased until his pursuer was near enough to throw a grenade when a rifle ball would have brought down the fugitive from a distance.

All this has been changed, however, by the open fighting of the present offensive and the unusually effective use the Americans have made of the rifle. General Pershing has maintained from the first that the rifle was the indispensable weapon for infantry, and while the grenade has not been neglected, every American unit has been thoroughly trained in rifle practice.

Many of the national guardsmen as well as the regulars were crack rifle shots, winners in tournaments and veterans of the rifle-ranges maintained at home. These ranges have become a notable feature of the training on this side, until the whole American organization has become specially proficient with the rifle.

German prisoners all recount the same story, that the greatest surprise came from the impetuosity of the American troops, and after that the sweeping fire of the American rifle caused the greatest consternation and loss. Accustomed to waiting for a grenade attack at close quarters, the mass formations of the enemy were suddenly exposed to concentrated rifle fire at a distance with every shot from a trained marksman who was not blazing into the air but was picking out his target and sending his ball home.

This experience has fully sustained the American contention for the rifle as against the grenade, and French and English military experts are agreed in the enthusiastic approval they give the Americans as riflemen and in the view that the rifle has again demonstrated its right to be considered the paramount weapon for infantry fighting.

**BORN**

LIVINGSTON—In Honolulu, September 22, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Livingston, of Makiki Heights, a son—Arthur.

GILLEN—At Paia, September 27, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gillen, a son. Mr. Gillen is away serving in the army.

## Fair Retail Prices On Maui

September 28, 1918.  
The Maui Fair Price Committee, appointed by the United States Food Administration, issues the following list of retail prices which are deemed to be reasonable to both consumer and dealer.

The difference in prices given are intended to allow for the difference in cost to merchants in different localities on account of freight, deliveries to customers, etc.

The list is based upon cost figures submitted by dealers in all parts of the county and is subject only to changes which may have occurred in wholesale prices since the above date.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—The Fair Price Committee has had some few complaints that they have been charged higher prices than indicated in the Fair Price List. The Committee will be glad to have complaints of this kind with all particulars concerning the transaction. When possible a dealer's charge slip should be sent.

MAUI FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE, U. S. Food Administration, Wailuku.			
COMMODITY	Cost Del'd. at Store	Selling Price	
Wheat Flour, per 24½-lb. bag	1.60 to 1.68	1.70 to 1.80	
Wheat Flour, per 49-lb. bag	3.15 to 3.35	3.35 to 3.75	
Wheat Flour, per 10-lb. bag	.62 to .68	.70 to .75	
Barley Flour, (bulk) per lb.	.06 to .07½	.07½ to .09	
Rice Flour, (bulk) per lb.	.07 to .11	.09 to .12½	
Corn Flour, size (....) per lb.	.05 to .08	.06½ to .09	
Corn Meal, size (....) per lb.	.05 to .07½	.06½ to .09	
Rice, (Hawaiian) per bag	8.75 to 9.25	9.50 to 10.00	
Rice, (Hawaiian), (bulk) per lb.	.08½ to .09½	.10 to .10½	
Rice, (Japan) per bag	10.70 to 11.50	11.50 to 12.50	
Rice, (Japan), (bulk) per lb.	.10½ to .11½	.12 to .12½	
Beans, (white) per lb.	.08½ to .12	.10 to .15	
Beans, (Maui Red) per lb.	.07 to .10½	.08½ to .12½	
Potatoes, (Maui) per lb.	.02½ to .03½	.03½ to .05	
Potatoes, (California) per lb.	.03½ to .04½	.04 to .05	
Potatoes, (sweet) per lb.	.01½ to .02	.02 to .02½	
Onions, per lb.	.03 to .04	.04 to .05	
Eggs, (fresh Island) per doz.	.65 to .75	.75 to .85	
Cheese, (American) full cream, p. lb.	.27 to .33	.32 to .40	
Milk, (Evaporated) 16 oz., per can	.11 to .13	.13½ to .15	
Milk, (Condensed) Eagle, per can	.05½ to .07	.07 to .08½	
Lard Compound, No. 3, per can	.65 to .75	.75 to .85	
Lard Compound, No. 5, per can	1.15 to 1.25	1.30 to 1.40	
Lard Compound, No. 10, per can	2.20 to 2.58	2.45 to 2.60	
Crisco, Small, per can	.30½ to .45	.40 to .55	
Crisco, Med., per can	.90 to .95	1.10 to 1.20	
Salad Oil, (glass) per qt.	.47 to .60	.55 to .65	
Canned Salmon, No. 1, pink, per can	.15 to .18	.17½ to .22½	
Canned Salmon, No. 1, Med. red, p. c.	.18 to .20	.22½ to .25	
Canned Salmon, No. 1, Sockeye, p. c.	.20 to .30	.30 to .40	
Sardines, No. 1, Oval Tomato, per c.	.16 to .20	.20 to .25	
Sardines, Domestic, ¼, per can	.07 to .08½	.08½ to .10	
Canned Tomatoes, 2½, Stand, p. c.	.08½ to .12	.10 to .15	
Canned Tomatoes, 2½, sol. p. c.	.15 to .17	.20 to .25	
Tomato Hot Sauce, small, per can	.05½ to .06½	.07½ to .08½	
Corn, No. 2, Stand, per can	.11 to .16	.15 to .20	
Corn, No. 2, Stand, per can	.09½ to .12½	.12½ to .17	
Corned Beef, No. 1, per can	.25 to .30	.30 to .37½	
Deviled Meat Ham Flavour, ¼, p. c.	.04 to .05	.05 to .07½	
Vienna Sausage, ¼, per can	.11 to .12½	.15 to .15	
Bacon, whole piece, per lb.	.45 to .55	.55 to .60	
Bacon, cut, per lb.	.45 to .55	.60 to .65	
Ham, whole, per lb.	.35 to .40	.42 to .45	
Salt Salmon, red, per lb.	.12 to .15	.16 to .20	
Sugar, washed, per lb.	.05 to .06½	.06½ to .07½	
Sugar, Mill, per lb.	.06 to .07½	.07½ to .08½	
Sugar, Granulate, per lb.	.07½ to .08½	.08 to .10½	
Bread, 1-lb. loaf	.08 to .10	.10 to .12½	

## Entered Of Record

Deeds

ANA H. LINCOLN & HSB. (S. B.) to John M. Medeiros, int. in Lots 14 & 15, Paia, Hamakua, Maui, Aug. 24, 1918. \$750.

SAM AKO & WF. to Albert Kealaka, int. in R. P. 3878 Kul. 4145 & Kul. 10,025, Palawai & c. Lanai, Mar. 14, 1917. \$250.

KALEI S. SANBORN et. als. to Winifred K. Saffery, int. in R. P. 2153 Ap. 4 & 4564 Ap. 1, Honokowai, Maui, Aug. 28, 1918. \$10.

MANOEL V. ALVES & WF. to I. Karakawa, 4 A land, Kaupakalua, (Hamakualoa), Maui, Aug. 12, 1918. \$500.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL to Lahaina Agret. Co., Ltd., R. P. 6727, Hala-kua, Lahaina, Maui, Sept. 19, 1918. \$3500.

KUKU KAWELAU to Hopli Kaea, int. in R. P. 2912 Kul. 5511, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, Sept. 24, 1918. \$20.

I. KAWELAU & WF. to Hopli Kaea, int. in R. P. 2912 Kul. 5511, Peahi, Hamakualoa, Maui, Sept. 18, 1918. \$20.

I. KAWELAU & WF. et. al. to Hopli Kaea, Kul. 5498, Kahauiki, Hamakualoa, Maui, Sept. 18, 1918. \$20.

GEORGE HUTCHINGS to John E. Pires, Gr. 626, Alaea, Kula, Maui, Sept. 23, 1918. \$100.

MANOEL V. ALVES & WF. to I. Karakawa 4 A land, Kaupakalua, (Hamakualoa), Maui, Aug. 12, 1918. \$500.

F. MAKAIKE & WF. to Kawela Agret. Co., Ltd., R. P. 2641, Hana, Maui, June 17, 1918. \$60.

MRS. MARAEA KINA & HSB. (J.) to Antone R. Souza, Jr., ¼ int. in pc. land, Kuiaha, Maui, Sept. 18, 1918. \$75.

DAVID KUKAUA & WF. to Antone R. Souza, Jr., ¼ int. in pc. land, Kuiaha, Maui, Sept. 12, 1918. \$50.

ERNESTINE LINDSAY, et. al. to Antone R. Souza, Jr., int. in por. Gr. 137, Pauwale, Maui, Sept. 16, 1918. \$1100.

**Commissioner's Deed**  
GRAND HOTEL CO. LTD. by Comr. to C. D. Lufkin Tr., 38,964 sq. ft. of Ap. L Kul. 1742 mdse, automobile, horses, furniture, fixtures, book accts. & c Church St. Extn. & c Wailuku, Maui, Aug. 24, 1918. \$25,000.

**Agreements**  
ROYAL HAWAIIAN GARAGE, LTD. with K. Sasaki, to sell for \$3237.33, 1½ Ton Moreland Truck, Maui, Sept. 11, 1918. \$500.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN GARAGE, LTD. with S. Yamasaki, to sell for \$914.50 Chevrolet Automobile, Maui, \$60.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN GARAGE LTD., with K. Sasaki, to sell for \$3237.30, 1½ ton Moreland truck, Maui, Sept. 11, 1918. \$500.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN GARAGE LTD., with S. Yamasaki, to sell for \$914.50 Chevrolet automobile, Maui. \$60.

**Leases**  
H. OKAMURA to M. Anzai et. al. pc. land, Vineyard St. Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 20, 1918. 10 years at \$54 per annum.

**Exchange Leases**  
SARAH E. BROWN & HSB. to Hui-luoli, Ophi fishing rights of pc. land, (Honouliulua, Molokai), Apr. 11, 1918, term of lease at 5 yrs.

HULUOLII to Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, pc. land, Molokai, Apr. 11, 1918, term of lease at 5 yrs.

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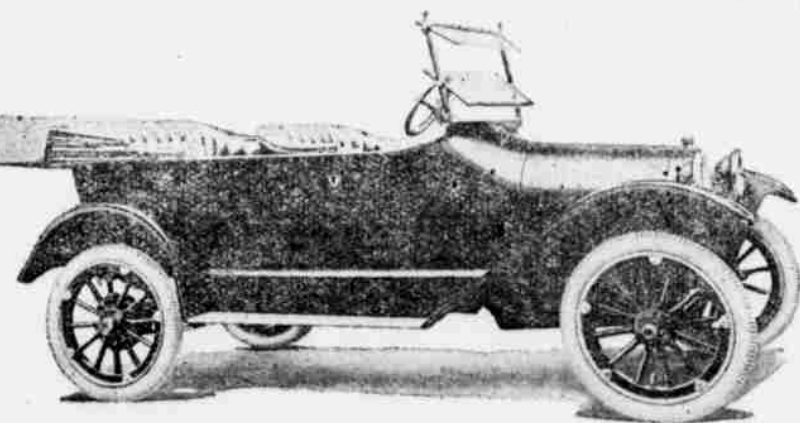
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